

Quid Novi

McGill University, Faculty of Law
Volume 24, no. 6 - November 4, 2003



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The *Quid Novi* is published weekly by the students of the McGill University Faculty of Law. Production is made possible through the direct support of students.

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Toute contribution doit indiquer l'auteur et son origine et n'est publiée qu'à la discrétion du comité de rédaction.

Contributions should preferably be submitted as a .doc attachment. All anonymous submissions will be rejected.

Editor's Note...

À vous, pauvres étudiants de droit!

Vous qui tremblez, le soir, en sortant de votre Coffee House ou de votre cours de Trial Advocacy, à l'idée de vous faire sauvagement attaquer par vos collègues en médecine, ou pire en biochimie: NE CRAIGNEZ PLUS! Notre maire à tous, Gérald Tremblay, et son vaillant chauffeur, tristement resté anonyme, veillent au grain.

Mercredi soir dernier, quand un étudiant a été victime d'une agression sur Docteur-Penfield M. Tremblay et son chauffeur sont intervenus pour lui porter secours. Et avec un maire comme ça, vous voulez encore vous défusionner?

J'ai une idée. Faisons d'une pierre 2 coups. on règle et la criminalité, et les défusions. Vous n'êtes pas convaincu? Bon, ok. Voici mon plan. - Un, on commence par réduire (drastiquement) la présence policière sur l'île. (Ça tombe bien, paraît qu'on a des problèmes de budget, et que, à lire le Journal de Montréal et RBO, sources fiables s'il en est, y a rien à faire avec eux de toutes façons.)

- Deux, on crée la TTFEVPMC: Tremblay Task Force for the Eradication of Violence and Promotion of Municipal Cohesion. En gros, des fonctionnaires en limousines sillonnant la ville, de Beaconsfield à Anjou en passant par Verdun, intervenant au moindre signe de grabuge.

- Trois, à grands renforts de pub dans le transport en commun, à la radio, à la télé, et après s'être assuré la collaboration de Julie Snyder, on produit une série de télé réalité consacrée aux exploits de la TTFEVPMC. (Non non, pensez-y, tout y est: le pouvoir, l'argent, les bonnes actions. Bon y a pas de sexe, mais oubliez pas que c'est Gérald Tremblay le protagoniste.)

- Quatre, dans six mois, après une finale déchirante quelconque, on organise un vote populaire. Et peut-être un party chez Gérald Tremblay, paraît que c'est à la mode ces jours-ci.

Voilà. Vous l'avez. Une île, une ville. Et des millions en revenus publicitaires. Tout le monde est content. Et les étudiants en droit peuvent continuer à boire tranquillement jusqu'aux petites heures du matin.

Ouah. J'ai l'impression d'avoir accompli ma B.A.

Fabien

P.S. This editorial is dedicated to Jeff. See? That's what Quid editors are for. Censoring articles, and providing nonsensical prattle for the editor's note. And we get a kick out of both.

Quid Kwality Reloaded

by Daniel Moure (Law III)

Two weeks ago, Michelle Dean wrote a thoughtful article on the shortcomings of much of what is submitted to the Quid. She clearly indicates that her recommendations are not appropriate to all articles, but she also implies that most articles would be better if they conformed to her recommendations. Some of her criticisms are applicable to my own submissions, and I would like to reply. In part, she argues that one should read the New Yorker to learn good essay writing; that one should try to avoid referring to things that few people know about; that one should use quotidian language; that strong opinions strongly expressed indicate self-righteousness rather than complex thinking; and that footnotes and bibliographies are inappropriate.

The New Yorker is very good at what it does, which is essay journalism as storytelling. In The Walrus, Canadians may finally find a magazine comparable to the New Yorker and Harpers. But Nicholas Cage's character in Adaptation correctly refers to the New Yorker's style of writing as "that sprawling New Yorker shit." The New Yorker is directed at urban, upper middle class professionals who vote Democratic and want interesting things to talk about at dinner parties. And its style is appropriate to that audience: it attempts to persuade through emotional arguments that are rarely polemical and rarely challenge any of the structural inequalities that allow its readers to pay the \$3.95 US cover price each week. Once the dinner party is over, the readers move on to the following week's articles in preparation for the following week's dinner party.

But there are other essay writing traditions. There once was another New York magazine, The Dial, that has since closed down. In the early twentieth century, The Dial regularly published the work of leading American intellectuals who had trouble publishing in other magazines—indeed, who often had trouble getting jobs. These were people like Thorstein Veblen and Lewis Mumford, who argued polemically about the direction of American society. They criticized such things as monopoly capitalism, the oppression of women, the horrors of war, and the negative impact of the automobile. Few people today remember Veblen, though he is arguably the most important social critic in American history. A few more remember Mumford because

he wrote until the early 1970s. But they are largely forgotten, so they are not appropriate subject matter for the Quid.

Writers in the muckraking tradition, including Veblen, Gustavus Myers, Charles and Mary Beard, Matthew Josephson, R. Tom Naylor, Michael Mandel, and Michael Moore, offer deep and, in many cases, radical critiques of their societies. They are polemical and tend to mock the opinions of those who, as Marx put it, wag their tails for the ruling classes. For these writers, style is inseparable from substance because the non-polemical style of polite writers disguises the very inequalities they wish to expose.

Consider Mandel. Few legal academics take him seriously, though he has written what I consider to be the most important critique of legalized politics in Canada. Academics do not take him seriously for two reasons—his opinions and his style of writing. Mandel knows he will never convince polite upper middle class academics who hold

tifully written books I have read, and I learned more than 90 new words in reading it. Despite its sophisticated language, it too is aimed at a general audience. It is a profound critique of the first and second generations of monopoly capitalism in the US. Josephson knew that he would not persuade those who benefited from monopoly capitalism. He also knew that profound social change would not result from polite public debate, but from public pressure. But few today remember Josephson, so he is not appropriate subject matter for the Quid.

And consider Moore. He offers a harsh critique of the Stupid White Men who decide US policy. He knows he will never convince Dubya to institute universal healthcare, for example. But he is not writing for Dubya. He is writing for people who would never have thought of reading a book, let alone the New Yorker—the very people who would benefit most from universal healthcare. Elevated, considered conversation will not result in universal healthcare in the US. Only public pres-

Consider Marx, one of the most important thinkers in modern Western history—and also one of the greatest muckrakers. His impolite writing style was a necessary corollary to his belief and project. Mainstream economists and political theorists tend to be polite, but they also manage to pretend that Marx never existed. But the fact remains that Marx is impolite and hard to understand, and besides, the fall of communism has proven him wrong. So perhaps he is not appropriate subject matter for the Quid.

entrenched views, and his writing style is partly a reaction to that fact. But Mandel is not writing for polite upper middle class academics with entrenched views. He is writing for non-lawyers who want to understand how the law works. He may not be polite, but at least he acknowledges the writing of mainstream legal academics. Mainstream legal academics may be polite, but they silence Mandel by ignoring him. Since Mandel has been ignored by those who write politely, few will remember him in twenty years, so he will cease to be appropriate subject matter for the Quid.

Consider also Josephson. His 1934 book, The Robber Barons, is one of the most beau-

sure will. But Moore's polemical tone indicates self-righteousness rather than complex thinking, so perhaps he too is inappropriate subject matter for the Quid.

And finally, consider Marx, one of the most important thinkers in modern Western history—and also one of the greatest muckrakers. His Capital is littered with thousands of footnotes that offer a running commentary on those whose ideas he systematically demolishes. Marx could not help but be polemical, since he was writing in opposition to a social system that dehumanized most of the population. His impolite writing style was a necessary corollary to his belief and project. How could he be polite towards what Gramsci ►

calls "organic intellectuals" when the very purpose of those intellectuals was to legitimate a dehumanizing system? Again, mainstream economists and political theorists tend to be polite, but they also manage to pretend that Marx never existed. But the fact remains that Marx is impolite and hard to understand, and besides, the fall of communism has proven him wrong. So perhaps he is not appropriate subject matter for the Quid.

I have debated with myself over whether or not to include bibliographies with my own Quid articles. Michelle is correct in claiming that a bibliography creates the impression of

pedantry. But I would prefer to let the reader ignore the bibliography rather than exclude it myself, on the slim chance that someone may want to look up a reference in something I have written. Indeed, I have saved copies of Edmund Coates' articles because I find his ideas interesting enough to want to learn more about them. And his bibliographies offer a good start.

One of the great things about the Quid is its "accept (almost) anything" policy. The Quid is not The Dial. Neither is it the New Yorker. It is our faculty's newspaper. A know-it-all tone (I'd rather call it polemical) will

certainly make people want to trash an argument with which they disagree, as Michelle argues. But such a tone also makes one struggle to write arguments that will hopefully withstand the criticism of opponents. The fear of democracy has always been associated with the fear of impolite debate. Elevated, considered conversation is fine when expressing non-contentious opinions. But it rarely works when expressing opinions that challenge the unquestioned assumptions of mainstream thought. The reaction to such arguments tends to be silence, however polite. ■

The Funniest Night of Law School

by Ken Mckay and Dinesh Melwani (Skit Night Coordinators and Law Ills)

OK, it is the first week of November and it is time to get serious. Time to open the books and begin to wrap our minds around the material and really try to understand what the professor is talking about. Why? Well the answer is quite simple: Skit Night. Skit Night allows us to laugh and poke fun at the law, our professors, our classes, and our faculty. Since the best way to go about making fun of something is to really understand what is going on around us, thus the call to begin paying attention (this is by no means an express or implied message that Dinesh and I do not begin studying before November, or that we condone that type of behaviour). Skit Night is the absolute best evening of the school year. Everyone can get involved with the fun and excitement (we have the express interest of several of our Assistant Deans already!). It may be a ways off (sometime in the middle of March) but it is never too early to begin thinking about a topic or an idea that you think is funny. The night is also a showcase for other talents such as singing and dancing so if you do not want to pay attention to your legal studies then you can always come up with some other type of skit. We will get back to you with timelines for skit submissions. For those of you who might have a little stage fright or want to participate in other ways we need a lot of help behind the scenes in making the event a success. The following roles will need to be filled:

Music Director: Responsible for co-ordinating all band rehearsals and ensuring the band is prepared to play the music related to specific skits.

Dance Director: Responsible for the choreography of all dance numbers, including the recruitment of dancers and rehearsals.

Stage Manager: Responsible for the coordination of all activity backstage during the show, and making sure that everyone knows their timelines for their skits. The stage manager is responsible for all stage props and also co-ordinating with the caller of the show, the music director and show director.

Caller: Co-ordinating with the technical people in order to call the show and ensure all music cues.

Ticket manager: Responsible for all tickets sales (including the printing of the tickets).

Ushers: Will show people to their seats the night of the show.

Publicity Manager: Ensuring the show is properly advertised.

Fundraising Directors: Helping the VP Public Relations (Erica Salomon) with the raising of funds for the local charities. This is one of the most important tasks as the event generates a significant sum for local charity. These roles are critical to the success of the show and if you have any interest please send along your interest to kenmckay@videotron.ca.

We are also contemplating a very ambitious idea to supply live music performed by the faculty members for the after party. The idea is to have a sort of "Prince's Trust" concert where members of the faculty perform live music from about midnight onward. There are plenty of talented musicians in the Faculty who might like to have a venue where they can jam with their friends while supplying the after party with good dance music. For those

of you who are interested in this idea let us know. ■

LEGALEASE: THE FACULTY'S RADIO SHOW

Anyone interested in participating in Legalease, the radio show run by students in the faculty that airs every Friday from 11:30 to noon on CKUT 90.3 FM, is welcome to attend a very important meeting to be held on **WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5th, from 1:30 until 2:00 in room 2020 in the library**. There are many important issues to discuss, such as the general direction of the show, fundraising, topic ideas, coffee house preparation and more. If you have any questions about the show, e-mail Aaron at aaron.chase@mail.mcgill.ca.

Obiter Dicta

by Jason MacLean (Law I)

"Where there is rant, there is reason. Sometimes we must allow ourselves to allow ourselves."

Or so I've been told. As, now, have you.

Nonsense? Breathless cant? Inane? When I first heard this dictum, at, of all places, coffee house, sacred citadel of plain-if slurred-speech, I confess I thought as much (or as little, I should say). Now, I'm not so sure.

One thing of which I am sure: It was sincere, this plangent wail from the wilderness. And sincerity, perhaps you have noticed, has of late become something of a scarce resource.

Doubtless this is in part a symptom of circumstance. We are in law school, after all. We, most of us, are future lawyers, heirs to an enduring casuist project. Sincerity, by contrast, is tantamount to tipping one's hand, to signalling weakness, vulnerability, humanity. What is sincerity if not the courage to walk naked (or at least in one's bathrobe) among your fellows, to allow yourself to allow yourself? None of which, needless to say, goes very far towards making partner.

The dearth-if not outright death-of sincerity extends, however, far beyond the walls of New Chancellor Day Hall, which, you may also have noticed, appear to be moving closer together by the day. Insincerity infects much of our public culture, particularly our public discourse. Insincerity undermines our education, our politics, our social and personal commitments. What remains?

For one, the insincere do not ever have to worry about being wrong or, for that matter, being held accountable. Make a thoughtless statement here, a baseless accusation there. Slander someone. Gossip. Trash people not, however, to their faces, oh no, but behind their backs. Be a disingenuous, two-faced, cowardly member of an insular clique. Treat people as if they are means to your selfish ends. Dismiss out of hand someone or something someone cares about. Label people who care deeply and argue forcefully as bullies, fanatics, and terrorists beyond the twin pales of civility and rationality. Go ahead and dish it out all the while knowing you yourself can-

not even begin to take it. There are no repercussions so long as you do so insincerely, casually, without passion, without commitment. You can always say after the fact that you didn't mean it. Chances are, you will be believed. But what does that say about those who believe you? Do you trust their judgement? Do you think it worth anything?

Insincerity is also the ideological prerequisite of instrumentality. In law school, not unlike other professional programmes, instrumentality is bound up with the fetish of grades, grades being a kind of currency that

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may be exchanged for income, which in turn may be exchanged to satisfy the fetish for commodities, perhaps the one sincere commitment of the otherwise insincere. I wonder what the instrumentalists think when they read Dean Kasirer's article about bijuralism, specifically his argument that the trans-systemic system is designed not to secure prestigious EU law jobs for McGill graduates but to provide a humanistic education. They of course think nothing of it at all because they have not and will not read it because they know they will not be examined on it. Quicklaw beckons. Something else they have not read is their future as opined by Karl Llewellyn:

Calm cynicism counsels: you need money; you can do this as well as the next man, and better [...] Yet of two things one: either the man finds himself not man enough to carry his two lives separately, either he goes under in the surge of the law-factory, to be thrown up after five years upon the beach, a dry, smooth, shining pebble; so with the vast bulk of men who try this road [...] It is more than a feeling of wastage in his work; it is a feeling of unremittent compromising and soiling of the very ideals that the coin was meant to salvage (The Bramble Bush, 1951, p. 121).

Karl who? Instrumentalists are of course far too efficient to waste valuable time on non-examinable authors. It was perhaps the parochial instrumentalist Justice Felix Frankfurter had in mind when he remarked: "I don't like a man to be too efficient. He's likely to be not human enough." Felix who?

Justice Frankfurter was no instrumentalist. Nor was he a saint. But his storied accomplishments in the law furnish a refreshing rebuttal to the grade-starved among and inside all of us. Frankfurter was all about the law, about law's larger relationship to civilization and justice. Yet he also achieved the highest class average in the history of Harvard Law School. He was living proof that high learning subsumes high grades. Unfortunately for instrumentalists, and for the rest of us who suffer them resignedly, the obverse is not the case. From which it may be inferred that the surest path to accomplishment is to actually learn something.

Learning, however, requires passion for something other than so many marks on paper, be they alphabetical or numeric. Which brings us back to insincerity. Insincerity is little more than a pre-emptive defence against the scourge of political correctness, on the one hand, and the closeted fear among educated elites that for all their degrees and honours they do not really know how things stand in the world, on the other. Thus learning also involves courage in the face of considerable risk.

What, then, is the obiter dictum of the week? Much as it shocks me to say it, my coffee house colleague was right. We must allow ourselves to allow ourselves-to be passionate, to be controversial, to be unpopular, to be loud, to be foolish, to be naive, to be wrong, to be corrected, to be committed, to be sincere. ■



Speak Up. Please. No, really. Please.

The Top Ten Types of Class Intervention at McGill Law*

by Ami Wise (Law II)

10. The "God, I love the sound of my voice" intervention
9. The "I did not do the readings, but I still know more than all of you" intervention
8. The "What the hell does that have to do with me making money" intervention
7. The "can I get some free legal advice...now" intervention
6. The "I am not really sure what you are talking about, but I will throw out a buzzword you have been using and hope that you start speaking my language" intervention
5. The "While you are up, can you grab me some ju- jubes" intervention
4. The "Look mom, I'm engaged in class discussion" intervention
3. The "But what about the teenage lesbian disabled racial and ethnic minority welfare receiving single mother" intervention
2. The "I'll say anything for a muffin" intervention
1. The "What you talkin' bout Professor?" intervention

*Class participation is an integral component of our legal education...right? ■

Poems

by Jeff Derman (Law I)

I Wonder if a Thief Could Find Me

I wonder if a thief could find me, If I dove into your black hair
Maybe if I lit the way
Or left bread crumbs
And I wonder if a saviour would come
If I really got lost

Seeds

5 Pigeons march across the grass.
On patrol for seeds.
I buried my uncle below
a blue sky and pure white clouds
Do we metamorphosise like worms
or uranium?
I suppose I shall adapt to my new situation
in the park on the bench.
Why must I write,
why must I be silent
Why must I face the day with my impenetrable
look of utter confusion?
Some of the pigeons are fatter than others
Does it mean they are rich? Maybe they are just sick.
All at once the pigeons fly away
The seeds will run amok.

The Continuing Adventures of Chico Resch -

Back on Track

by Ken McKay (Law III)

Facing the Hackers on Monday night Chico Resch looked to get back into the win column after suffering back-to-back losses. The losses had the team thinking about a new strategy which was put into place out of necessity. Ken McKay and Ian Osselame filled in on defence due to the absence of David "Hammer" Lametti and the Captain Greg Rickford. The realignment (accompanied by the fact that Chico faced a considerably weaker team) made a significant difference. The breakouts were quick and the team passed the puck extremely well. The game was one-sided from beginning to end (with the exception of the last two minutes where Chico reverted to their old ways of not passing the puck). Dennis Galiatsatos opened the scoring early in the game off a Matt Singerman pass. Jason Crelinsten followed up with back to back goals: the first off a rebound from Sandy Khehra and the second on a beautiful breakaway while the team was short handed. Dennis scored his second a few minutes later and the team led 4-0 after the first period. The second period scoring was opened by Steve Lowe doing his best imitation of Derek Jeter and batting the puck out of mid air and into the net. John Goudy rounded out the 6-0 shutout. Paul "the Prof" Cabana was solid in nets registering his second shutout of the season. The team is happy to be back in the win column and hopefully has put the worst of the season behind them. ■



Chrétien Should "Go Gentle Into that Good Night"

Dear Sir,

On November 15, Paul Martin will apparently be elected leader of the Federal Liberal Party after, let us hope, a lively series of debates with Sheila Copps, which might focus the Party on the issues and also give each delegate and observer something for the \$1000 admission fee.

Thirty-five years ago in 1968 at the Liberal Convention in Ottawa, which eventually elected Pierre Elliott Trudeau on the fourth ballot, the retiring Party leader and Prime Minister, Lester B. Pearson graciously confirmed his resignation, leaving Mr. Trudeau with a free hand. Mr. Pearson's considerable achievements and legacy were left unsullied and intact. In its wisdom the Party gave Mr. Pearson a puppy as he stood on the platform and Mr. Pearson whimsically noted that he at least he would have comfort from the dog during his retirement. He was also wearing a bow tie for the first time in ten years. The Party hierarchy, also in its wisdom, had not considered his bow ties were statesman-like enough, when he became Party leader in 1958.

Mr. Chrétien need not wear a bow tie and they could give him another Inuit sculpture instead of a dog, but like Mr. Pearson he should resign on the spot. In particular, he should not do as Mr. Trudeau did, when he retired in 1984 leaving a long trail of questionable paybacks and nominations, thus embarrassing John Turner, the new Liberal leader, in the election which followed.

Mr Chrétien can, as Dylan Thomas said, "Go gentle into that good night", having recently made one of his greatest contributions to Canada, when he kept us out of the Iraq war. In his inimitable style, Chrétien said he thought America could eventually get out by the same process one uses to get a car out of a snow bank. You go ahead and then back and then ahead etc. and then suddenly you are able to back out.

Mr. Chretien will be missed, but it is time to go and he need not back away.

William Tetley

(William Tetley, was a member of the Bourassa Cabinet, 1970-1976).

Email William.Tetley@mcgill.ca

(Early version in the Toronto Star and the Gazette) ■

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 2003

PHI DELTA PHI

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**CANADIAN CONTEMPORARY ISSUES ASSOCIATION
QUESTIONS CONTEMPORAINES CANADIENNES**

ARE HOSTING COFFEE HOUSE !

**COME EAT SOME REAL CANADIAN BAGELS, WRITE ON THE GRAFITTI WALL, DANCE
TO THE MUSIC YOU LOVE AND WIN A RAFFLE PRIZE!**

Finally! The next John Peters Humphrey Human Rights Workshop...

by Anna Matas (Law II)

Tomorrow, Wednesday the 5th of November, is the long-awaited sequel to the first workshop of the year. We are very lucky to have Mr. Richard Dicker of Human Rights Watch, who will lead a seminar on "The Emerging 'System' Of International Justice: Prospects For Further Advances In The Face Of Mounting Opposition."

Mr. Richard Dicker is the Director of the International Justice Program at Human Rights Watch in New York. He completed an LLB at New York University Law School, and an LLM at Columbia University. Mr. Dicker has been at Human Rights Watch for the past 12 years. He is an expert on human rights issues in Africa and Asia and was instrumental in HRW's effort to bring a genocide case before the International Court of Justice, charging the government of Iraq with

the extermination of over 100,000 Kurds in 1988. For the past eight years, Mr. Dicker has led the organization's efforts to establish and promote the International Criminal Court.

Human Rights Watch is the largest human rights organization based in the United States. They track the human rights situations in more than 70 countries around the world. HRW investigates and publishes reports of human rights abuses, generates international media coverage, and urges changes in governmental policies and practices. They have an excellent and comprehensive website at <http://www.hrw.org>.

For those of you who aren't in the know, the John Peters Humphrey Human Rights Workshop Series is a fun and interesting way to learn about contemporary legal issues in a relaxed and un-competitive environment. The Workshops are designed to inform, but also to

help students increase their advocacy skills. The interactive exercises are designed to encourage creative and critical thought.

The workshop on the Emerging 'System' Of International Justice will tackle some of the tougher questions about the spread of international justice through the development of tribunals including the International Criminal Court, the Sierra Leone Special Court, and the Ad Hoc Human Rights Court for East Timor. Mr. Dicker plans to make a 25-minute presentation, followed by a Question & Answer Period where he will be willing to entertain any and all of our questions. He will also be leading us through a very interesting and relevant role playing exercise, using a fact pattern based on recent events in the Congo. Please contact Howie at hkislo@po-box.mcgill.ca to reserve a spot, on or before November 4th. ■

Micturating into the Prevailing Breeze

Canada and the *Charter*, Part 6 of 7: The Muslim Menace

by Daniel Moure (Law III)

Rights-based judicial review is defended primarily on the assumption that it protects vulnerable minorities and individuals from majority tyranny. That protection is most important during periods of perceived crisis, since it is during such periods that minorities and individuals are most vulnerable. But the historical record of the American Bill of Rights demonstrates that it is also during periods of perceived crisis that rights-based judicial review fails most consistently. The post-September 11 record in the United States is only the most recent confirmation of this trend. In the Canadian context, ethnic and religious minorities have also been targeted by police, intelligence, and immigration authorities for special scrutiny in the wake of the September 2001 attacks. So far, the *Charter* has not helped any of those targeted by the government.

In mid-October 2001, then-Justice Minister Anne McLellan introduced Bill C-36 in the House of Commons. Bill C-36 permits

the police to preventatively arrest and detain individuals whom they suspect are about to commit a terrorist act. It also permits investigative hearings at which individuals suspected of possessing terrorist information can be compelled to testify before a judge. It permits CSIS to issue national security certificates in order to detain suspicious landed immigrants and foreign nationals without charge. The act also prohibits detainees' lawyers from viewing any information pertaining to their clients that may compromise national security. It permits police to obtain one-year surveillance warrants on suspected terrorists, up from the previous limit of 60 days. And it could enable police to charge lawyers who defend suspected terrorists with participating in a terrorist activity. In its original version, the bill defined "terrorist activity" so broadly that it could have included anti-globalization protests, illegal strikes, and Aboriginal blockades.

McLellan defended the bill by arguing

that "[p]eople who live in daily fear of their personal security and safety cannot live in a free and democratic society." But the bill generated instant and widespread opposition. By the end of October 2001, several groups had begun demanding three-year "sunset clauses" on the more controversial aspects of the legislation. After various refusals, the Chrétien government imposed 5-year sunset clauses on the preventive arrest and investigative hearing provisions.

But in late November 2001, the government presented Bill C-42, or the *Public Safety Act*, to the House of Commons. Bill C-42 would have required airlines to give personal information on all passengers to the Canadian government. It would also have allowed the government to create military zones around non-military areas. This last provision, the "Kananaskis clause," would have permitted the government to reclassify international trade summit locations as military zones and thereby prohibit protesters from ▶

approaching the vicinity of a summit. But due to the overwhelming opposition to Bill C-42, the federal government withdrew the bill in April 2002 and replaced it with more moderate legislation.

Throughout, it was public pressure, and not judicial review, that led the federal government to adopt a more moderate approach. Indeed, legal experts widely expected the courts to be deferential to the government in any *Charter* challenges. And so far, the *Charter* has not protected individuals of Middle Eastern and South Asian descent from targeting by the RCMP, CSIS, and immigration authorities. Mahmoud Jaballah, for example, was detained in August 2001 under a national security certificate, and he is still in solitary confinement in a Toronto prison, without ever having been charged. In May 2003, a federal court judge declared that Jaballah's detention constituted an abuse of

Norouz Barghi had told a flight attendant to be careful with his suitcase because it might "explode." He meant to say "open." In court, Justice Cadieux convicted Barghi of mischief and reprimanded him for his poor English, claiming that "the word 'explode' does not lend to ambiguities. It is a common word that one wouldn't have trouble understanding." But in Farsi, the word "explode" can be used to mean "pop open."

power, but under the changes introduced by Bill C-36, Jaballah cannot be released on bail. His defence lawyer is not permitted to see any of the evidence that supposedly links him to Al Qaeda and Al Jihad. Four other men are being detained under national security certificates, including Mohamed Mahjoub, who has been in detention since June 2000; Mohamed Harkat, who has been in detention since December 2002; and Adil Charkaoui, a student at the Université de Montréal, who has been in detention since May 2003. Hassan Almrei has been in detention since October 2001, and he has been on a hunger strike for 22 days at the time of writing. None of these individuals have been charged with any crime.

In one of the more pathetic examples of fear of Middle Easterners since September 11, an Iranian law professor who had come to Canada to learn English was detained for 26 days. Norouz Barghi had told a flight attendant to be careful with his suitcase because it might "explode." He meant to say "open." In court, Justice Cadieux convicted Barghi of mischief and reprimanded him for his poor English, claiming that "the word 'explode' does not lend to ambiguities. It is a common word that one wouldn't have trouble understanding." But in Farsi, the word "explode"

can be used to mean "pop open."

Most recently, two Pakistanis were detained in Toronto in mid-May, 19 Pakistanis and one Indian were detained in mid-August, and another Pakistani was detained in late August for potentially being members of an Al Qaeda sleeper cell that, it turns out, did not exist. Among the most incriminating evidence against them was that one was training to be a pilot at a flight school whose airplanes fly over a nuclear power plant; some had been caught walking around the CN Tower; several were registered at a college that exists only on paper; and many of them lived in crowded conditions and owned several computers. One of the Pakistanis was detained because he lived with his brother, who was a suspect.

By late August, even RCMP Commissioner Giuliano Zaccardelli claimed "there is absolutely no evidence to suggest that there's any terrorist threat anywhere in

this country related to this investigation. It's an ongoing investigation." And a Citizenship and Immigration Canada spokesperson claimed that "I can comfortably say there is no known threat; what is being investigated is a reasonable suspicion." The detentions have become a public relations liability for the government, and Immigration Minister Denis Coderre has attempted to distance himself from the situation. The government has abandoned its terrorism suspicions against all of the detainees, but ten are still in detention without charges. Some may be deported to Pakistan for immigration violations, but they fear that the Pakistani government will target them because they were detained in Canada on terrorism suspicions. The *Charter* and its judicial keepers have been conspicuously silent throughout the entire affair.

September 11 understandably elicited a response from the Canadian government. In the American context, Richard Posner has argued that governmental abuses should be considered according to a cost-benefit analysis. During periods of perceived crisis, security becomes more important than liberty, so some abuses should be tolerated. But once the perceived crisis passes, liberty once again becomes of primary importance. But this argument is problematic. Apologists justify

judicial review because it is supposed to protect vulnerable minorities from majority tyranny, but what value can there be to judicial review if it protects minorities only when they are not being threatened by the majority? Judicial review should prove its worth during periods of perceived crisis, but it is during such periods that judicial review has failed most consistently.

It is true that the judiciary can only invoke the *Charter* once a case has come before it. And the judiciary may yet use the *Charter* to remedy some of these abuses. But in the meantime, the *Charter* is doing nothing for those who are currently being detained, and Mahjoub, Jabballah, and Almrei have already been in detention for over two years. Faith in the *Charter's* ability to protect minorities comes at the risk of complacency and the abnegation of our own responsibility. While waiting for the *Charter*, concerned individuals may do well to ask Ministers Cauchon and Coderre to either charge or release those who are being detained under national security certificates. ■

The Hon. Martin Cauchon, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada

Department of Justice of Canada
284 Wellington St., 4th Fl.
Ottawa ON K1A 0H8

The Hon. Denis Coderre, P.C., M.P.
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration
Citizenship and Immigration Canada
Jean Edmonds Building
365 Laurier St. W., 21st Fl.
South Tower
Ottawa ON K1A 1L1

Next week: Part 7, Conclusion.

Sources:

- Ha, Tu Thanh. "How one man's words grounded a plane" *The Globe and Mail* (23 January 2003).
Jimenez, Martina, et al. "Case of 19 terrorists unraveling" *The Globe and Mail* (30 August 2003).
Leblanc, Daniel, & Campbell Clark. "Police to get sweeping powers under Ottawa's terrorism bill" *The Globe and Mail* (16 October 2001).
Makin, Kirk. "Courts expected to back terror law" *The Globe and Mail* (6 December 2001).
Posner, Richard A. "Security Versus Civil Liberties" *Atlantic Monthly* (December 2001) 46.
Shepard, Michelle, & Peter Edwards. "Terror suspect may be freed" *Toronto Star* (28 August 2003).

For more information on the Project Thread detainees, see <http://www.threadbare.tyo.ca>.

Throwing Around Anti-Semitism Accusations

by Derek McKee (Law II)

I don't think accusations of anti-Semitism (or any other kind of hatred) should be thrown around lightly. I therefore feel that it is necessary to respond to Adam Goodman's article in last week's Quid.

I was one of the members of the Radical Law Community who endorsed the decision to sponsor the "wall" talk. But I really don't consider myself an anti-Semite, and I have no desire to "demoniz[e] one party to a sensitive ethnic conflict." Contrary to what Mr. Goodman seems to have assumed, I didn't expect the talk would be somehow more radical than it was (whatever that means). Nor did it amaze me to see a Jew and an Arab getting along. Actually, I voted to endorse the talk for this very reason—that I thought it would be inspiring to see an Israeli and a Palestinian speaker presenting a common message.

I don't want to defend every single word that Oren Medicks and Diane Buttu said. I agree with Mr. Goodman that it was unfair of them not to mention suicide bombers (just as I think it was unfair of Mr. Goodman never to mention tanks, bulldozers, and helicopter gunships in his article). But I don't think that their talk as a whole can reasonably be construed as an attack on the Jewish people. I don't need to go into detail about the difference between the Jewish people and the Israeli government—Jared Will did an excellent job of that in last week's Quid. (I deplore Mahatir Mohammed's comments as much as anyone—but does that make me a Malayophobe?)

Nor do I want to minimize the danger of anti-Semitism in the world today. I think Mr. Goodman is right to point out hatred where it exists. If anyone doubts that anti-Semitism is a real problem, I would urge them to read Mark Strauss's article in a recent issue of *Foreign Policy*.¹ Strauss admits that left-wing activists like myself may not be anti-Semitic, but he argues that when we express our views in terms of conspiracy theories (usually aimed at multinational corporations),

these are easily co-opted by hatemongers, and targeted at Jews. He also points to a "double standard" on the left, singling out the Israeli government for criticism when its human rights abuses are no worse than those of many other governments.

If anyone doubts that anti-Semitism is a real problem, I would urge them to read Mark Strauss's article in a recent issue of *Foreign Policy*.

I think Strauss is right on both of these points. But I don't think that entitles Mr. Goodman or anyone else to throw around accusations of anti-Semitism just because someone criticizes Israeli government policy. Such accusations only serve to silence people. I write as a well-meaning (but perhaps naïve?) bystander with no personal connection to the conflict. The message I get from accusations like Mr. Goodman's is that I should shut up, mind my own business; that I'm either with him or with the terrorists.

I cannot accept this. I don't think it does any of us any good to pretend that the conflict isn't happening. I think the rest of us have a duty to inform ourselves about what is going on, to acknowledge that people are being killed on both sides, and to talk with people on both sides about constructive solutions. This is why I voted to endorse the "wall" talk.

Actually, the thing I found most inspiring about Mr. Medicks was his willingness to think about the long term—does anyone really think a wall can be a lasting solution? I'm curious to hear more discussion about the so-called "Geneva Accord," which was recently negotiated unofficially by former Israeli and Palestinian government officials and academics.²

About the Radical Law Community

The Radical Law Community is a group of students who get together from time to time to talk about issues of hierarchy and power,

and what these have to do with law and the legal system. We have a listserv which we can use to share opinions and articles and plan events. Last winter quite a few of us took part in the historic peace marches in downtown Montreal. Those of us who were around over

the summer formed a reading group in which we talked about everything from Latin American liberation theology to the history of the Industrial Revolution to John Rawls's political theory. A group of us are meeting to plan a course, here at the Faculty, on Radical Lawyering.

In any case, we're not just about Middle East issues, although personally, I think there is a lot we can learn from the situation in Israel/Palestine. For me, one of the most interesting points in the "wall" talk came when an audience member asked about the *legality* of the Israeli army's destruction of Palestinian homes. Ms. Buttu explained that the Israeli government rarely grants building permits to Palestinians, so most houses in the territories are "illegal" structures, and can be destroyed "legally." I, for one, was fascinated to hear about how something as mundane as a building permit could be such a powerful weapon. I think it says a lot about positivist notions of law and how they work. If any of this makes sense to you or interests you, I would urge you to get involved. (We don't have an official e-mail address, but if you want to e-mail me at derek.mckee@mail.mcgill.ca we can put you on the listserv.) ■

Sources:

¹ Mark Strauss, "Antiglobalism's Jewish Problem", *Foreign Policy* November/December 2003, online: www.foreignpolicy.com/story/story.php?storyID=13958.

² www.bitterlemons.org/docs/geneva.html

Two and a Half Cheers for the Charter

by Edmund Coates (Alumnus II)

Some people in the law school claim that the Canadian Charter does not make much of a difference. After all, Canada was not a slave state before 1982. I answer that they should look at what our lawmakers try to do, from time to time, even in the presence of the Charter. The most recent example is an article in an otherwise bland tax bill. The Quebec Revenue Minister introduced *An Act to amend the Act respecting the Ministère du Revenu and other legislative provisions* (Bill 20) into the National Assembly on 29 October. Article 25 of the bill would add the articles I quote below to the *Act respecting the Ministère du Revenu* (R.S.Q., chapter M-31). The articles would purport to empower Revenue Quebec bureaucrats to get an order from a judge, which would permit the bureaucrats to do nearly anything, however abusive, in relation to investigating a taxpayer (the French text speaks of "une fouille, une perquisition ou une saisie abusive"). Of course, bureaucrats, like the police, soon learn which judges may be the most conservative, or which might be the most generous in their permissions.

40.1.1. A judge of the Court of Québec may, on an *ex parte* application following an information laid in writing and under oath by a public servant of the Ministère du Revenu, issue an authorization in writing permitting any public servant of the Ministère du Revenu to use any device or investigative technique or procedure or do anything described by the judge that would, if not so authorized, constitute an unreasonable search or seizure in respect of a person or a person's property ; the public servant so authorized may call upon the assistance of a peace officer.

The judge may issue the authorization if the judge is satisfied :

(a) that there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence against a fiscal law or a regulation made by the Government under a fiscal law has been or will be committed and information concerning the offence will be obtained through the use of the technique, procedure or device or the

doing of the thing ;

(b) that it is in the best interests of the administration of justice to issue the authorization ; and

(c) that there is no other provision in a fiscal law or in the Code of Penal Procedure (chapter C-25.1) that would provide for a warrant, authorization or order permitting the technique, procedure or device to be used or the thing to be done.

Nothing in the first paragraph shall be construed as permitting interference with the physical integrity of any person.

The authorization shall set out such terms and conditions as the judge considers appropriate to ensure that the search or seizure is reasonable in the circumstances.

In the case of an authorization to enter and search a place covertly, the judge shall require that notice of the entry and search be given after its execution within the time that the judge considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Where the judge who grants an authorization to enter and search covertly or any other judge having jurisdiction to grant such an authorization is satisfied, on an *ex parte* application made on the basis of an affidavit submitted in support of an application for extension of the period referred to in the fifth paragraph, that the interests of justice warrant the granting of the application, the judge may grant an extension, or a subsequent extension, of the period, but no extension may exceed three years.

The execution of an authorization issued under this section may not commence more than 15 days after it is issued or end more than 30 days after the expiry of that 15-day period. However, where the judge is satisfied, on an *ex parte* application made on the basis of an affidavit submitted in support of an application for extension to complete the execution of the authorization, that the interests of justice warrant the granting of the application, the judge may grant an extension of not more than 30 days. The execution of the authorization may not commence, without the written authorization of the judge who ►

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<http://www.law.mcgill.ca/quid>

granted it, before 7 a.m. or after 8 p.m., or on a non-judicial day.

The authorization provided for in this section may be obtained by telewarrant in accordance with the procedure set out in the Code of Penal Procedure, with the necessary modifications.

40.1.2. The judge who granted an authorization under section 40 or 40.1.1 may order any person to provide assistance, where the person's assistance may reasonably be considered to be required to give effect to the authorization. ■

CPO Newsletter

October 31, 2003

CPO Newsletter, October 31st, 2003

Bonjour à tous!

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1) POSTINGS (INTERNSHIPS, HUMAN RIGHTS, ARTICLING)

****The General Secretariat of the Organization of American States, through the Technical Secretariat for Legal Cooperation Mechanisms of the Secretariat for Legal Affairs is announcing the opportunity of a paid internship within the above-mentioned Technical Secretariat. This internship shall be compensated with a stipend of \$1,000.00 a month over a period of three months; with the possibility of obtaining a full-time position within the OAS General Secretariat. Selected candidates would have to take a comprehensive exam. Qualifications: Student who is about to graduate or has recently grad-**

uated.

Contact: Sergio Garcia, OAS General Secretariat, Technical Secretariat for Legal Cooperation Mechanisms, 19th St. & Constitution Ave., Rm. 301, Washington, D.C. 20006; telephone (202) 458-3258; e-mail: sagarcia@oas.org.

Procedure: Bring your application to the CPO by noon on Tuesday, November 4.

****The November edition of the Hamline Newsletter is available at the CPO.**

****SECOND POSTING:** Cox Hanson O'Reilly Matheson, Halifax is recruiting for articling positions for 2005-2006. These positions include an offer of an optional summer position for 2004. First interviews will take place on Thursday and Friday, November 13-14 at the East-West Event at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Law.

Please send your résumé, marks and cover letter by email, fax or courier by NOVEMBER 7, 2003 to:

Michael J. Messenger, articling committee
Cox Hanson O'Reilly Matheson
1959 Upper Water Street, Suite 1100
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 3E5

Tel: (902) 421-6262

Fax: (902) 421-3130

Email: mmessenger@coxhanson.ca

****Programme 'Jeunes professionnels à l'international' de l'ABC :** L'ABC administre un Programme jeunesse de stages internationaux lequel est subventionné par le ministère des Affaires étrangères et du Commerce international (MAECI). Grâce à ce programme, des jeunes juristes sont placés dans des stages d'une durée de huit mois afin de collaborer avec des organisa-

tions juridiques spécialisées dans les droits de la personne sur des questions telles que les droits des femmes, les droits dans le cadre de relations de travail, les droits constitutionnels, les droits des enfants et les droits des peuples autochtones en Afrique centrale et du sud et en Amérique latine. Date limite pour le dépôt des candidatures pour le programme 2004-2005 sera au printemps 2004. On vous recommande de faire parvenir votre demande d'inscription à partir de décembre 2003. Pour plus d'information, consultez leur site web :

www.cba.org/ABC/IDP/YIIP/default.asp.

Le directeur du programme est Al Cook.

Envoyez votre demande à : alc@cba.org.

2) BAR APPLICATIONS

****ALBERTA BAR:** The Circular No. 1 is usually sent to placement offices in November. I will keep you posted when it will be available at the CPO.

****Applications for the Law Society of Upper Canada are available from the OUS. Deadline for submission: 17 November 2003. BAC applications for Ontario are available online for students who are not in Ontario for this term.**

****Les formulaires de demande d'admission à l'Ecole du Barreau du Québec seront disponibles en mars 2004.**

3) TORONTO OCIS

Second Round of Interviews: Selected students will be invited to meet with partners in their offices in Toronto, on November 3, 4, and 5, 2003. Please note that firms interpret your willingness to come and meet more partners, to visit the firm, etc. as a sign of your interest. Students are expected to take care of their own travel and accommodation arrangements.

Communications of offers will be made starting at 5 p.m. on Wednesday, November 5, 2003.

PREPARATION

Students participating in the Toronto OCIs are strongly advised to review the guidelines on the LSUC website at: <http://education.lsuc.on.ca>. For contact coordinates and information on the firms, please consult the Applicant Information Booklet

available at the CPO (or on the web at: www.mccarthy.ca - click on Student Recruitment, then on Toronto).

4) EAST/WEST RECRUITMENT - Locations

***Some participating firms will choose to contact students after the Toronto Offer Day, i.e., Nov. 5th.

*** I would need the names of students selected for interviews as I have to RSVP for the reception on your behalf and prepare nametags. Thank you.

East meets West 2003 Interviews, November 13th and 14th - TORONTO

Calgary Firms:

Bennett Jones LLP

Interviews will be conducted at Bennett

Jones LLP - Toronto

Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP

Interviews will be conducted at Blakes Toronto.

Borden Ladner Gervais LLP

Interview location is to be determined.

Burnet, Duckworth & Palmer

Location: Crown Plaza Hotel, 225 Front St. W., Toronto (416) 597-1400

Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP

Interviews will be conducted at FMC Toronto.

Gowling Lafleur Henderson LLP

Interviews will be conducted at Gowlings Toronto office.

Macleod Dixon

Interviews will be conducted at Macleod

Dixon Toronto

McCarthy Tétrault

Interviews will be conducted at McCarthy Tétrault Toronto.

Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt LLP

Interviews will be conducted at Osler's Toronto.

Stikeman Elliott LLP

Interviews will be conducted at the Toronto office of Stikeman Elliott LLP

East Coast Firms:

Cox Hanson - Halifax

Interviews will take place at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Law
78 Queens Park (Museum Subway Station)
room Fa4.

Stewart McKelvey Stirling Scales

Interviews will take place at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Law
78 Queens Park (Museum Subway Station)
room FL 408

McInnes Cooper

Interviews will be conducted at the Toronto office of Osler Hoskin
Harcourt.

Vancouver Firms:

Alexander Holburn Beaudin & Lang

Interviews will be conducted at Cassels

Brock & Blackwell Toronto

Blake, Cassels & Graydon LLP

Interviews will be conducted at Blakes Toronto

Borden Ladner Gervais

Interviews will be conducted at BLG Toronto.

Bull, Housser & Tupper

Interviews will be conducted at McMillan
Binch Toronto.

Davis & Company

Interviews will be conducted at Davis &
Company Toronto.

Farris, Vaughan, Wills & Murphy

Interview location Ivanhoe Cambridge
95 Wellington Street West

6th Floor, Toronto, ON 416-360-4418.

Fraser Milner Casgrain LLP

Interviews will be conducted at FMC Toronto.

Lawson Lundell Lawson & McIntosh

Interviews will be conducted at Tors
Toronto.

McCarthy Tétrault

Interviews will be conducted at McCarthy
Tétrault Toronto.

VANCOUVER /CALGARY/MARITIMES LAW FIRMS

RECRUITING 1st and 2nd LAW STU- DENTS FOR SUMMER 2004 AND ARTI- CLING POSITIONS

INTERVIEWS IN TORONTO ON NOVEMBER 13th & 14th, 2003

McGill is taking part in the East-West Recruitment Process held in Toronto on Thursday, November 13th and Friday, 14th, 2003. Some Vancouver, Calgary, and Maritimes firms recruiting 1st and 2nd year students for summer 2004 and articling positions will come to Toronto to conduct their interviews.

It is within each firm's discretion as to when

they wish to contact students to schedule interviews. Selected candidates will be invited to go to Toronto for the interview. Students are expected to make their own arrangements. Firms will interview off-site at affiliate offices in Toronto or at a downtown hotel.

There will be a reception for all students being interviewed at the University of Toronto, Faculty of Law on Thursday night, November 13th from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. (Flavelle House, Flavelle Room, 78 Queen's Park).

Selected candidates HAVE TO INFORM THE PLACEMENT OFFICE in order to have their nametag ready for the reception.

5) NOVEMBRE EN BREF!

Nov. 5: First-year information session, room 102, 1:30 pm to 2:30 pm(not starting at 12:30 as previously announced)

Nov. 5: Toronto OCIs - Offers Day, 5 pm

Nov. 10: Information session for LL.M. students

Nov. 10: Court of appeal for Ontario visit

Nov. 13-14: East/West interview days in Toronto

Nov. 14: MAG DAY (see no. 11)

6) BAR/BRI

Each year, Bar/Bri offers a course to help McGill students prepare for the NY Bar exams as well as the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam required by the NY State Bar. If you are interested in doing the NY Bar, a table with registration materials and other information will be set up at the atrium every Monday and Wednesday from 11:30 -1:30.

Important deadline: November 15, 2003 - final deadline to pay all fees if you intend to take the bar course in winter 2004.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact Fatima Ahmad at fatima.ahmad@mail.mcgill.ca

7) COURT OF APPEAL FOR ONTARIO - VISIT

**Sign-up at the CPO before Nov. 4.

The Court of Appeal for Ontario is inviting students to visit the Court on November 10th. The Justices hope that this will be a valuable introduction to the court system in a

practical and substantive context. Students will be able to observe one or more appeals, meet the judges on the panel, and receive a tour of Osgoode Hall. The students will observe criminal appeals in the morning, meet the panel of judges hearing those appeals, have lunch in the dining room at Osgoode Hall (if desired), meet with a Benchler, and then receive a tour of the building in the afternoon.. Start time: 9:30; End time: 4 pm. For more information & itinerary, please check letter of invitation at the CPO.

8) IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN ARTICLING POSITION AND ARE IN YOUR LAST YEAR OF STUDIES.

here are a few suggestions:

. Au Québec: l'Ecole du Barreau du Québec a un Bureau de placement et affiche de nombreux postes sur son site intranet. Vous pourrez avoir accès à ces postes : www.ecole-dubarreau.qc.ca/stages/stagiaire.php.

. In Ontario : Provided you have registered for the Ontario Bar Admission Course, you have access to career services through the Law Society. You should check the postings on: <http://education.lsuc.on.ca>.

. QUICKLAW-NAD (National Articling Directory): Quicklaw-NAD affiche les 'ARTICLING SURVEY' remplis par les cabinets/organisations pratiquant surtout le Common Law. Vous pouvez les consulter électroniquement. Les cabinets qui ont encore des stages à offrir en 2004-2005 doivent l'indiquer sur ledit formulaire.

. Nos collègues de Osgoode ont produit un recueil de stages en Common Law (2004-2005) regroupant l'information fournie par Quicklaw-Nad et ayant le mérite d'être facile à consulter. Il est disponible pour consultation au Service de placement.

. Résumé Programme : Vous pouvez me soumettre votre candidature (CV et relevé de notes) et le Service de Placement l'enverra aux petits et moyens cabinets de Montréal et de Toronto. Apportez-moi un CV (et relevés de notes) par ville et identifiez la ville sur un post-it (Montréal et/ou Toronto). Nous nous occuperons du reste! Deadline : Wed., Dec. 4, 2003.

. Je vous invite à venir me rencontrer (si ce n'est déjà fait) afin de discuter de votre situation et de stratégie.

ation et de stratégie.

9) FIRST-YEAR INFORMATION SESSION - UPDATE!

Date: Nov. 5, 1:30** pm to 2:30 (**NOT 12:30 to 2:30 as previously indicated)
Room 102

A cette occasion, nous aborderons les sujets suivants:

- Les différents processus de recrutement
- Les postes au gouvernement et les alternatives au recrutement en cabinet
- Les activités/programmes offerts par le CPO
- Où trouver l'information dont vous avez besoin pour ce qui a trait au recrutement
- Quoi faire l'été prochain
- Les publications du CPO

Ce sera aussi l'occasion de lancer la 6e édition du Legal Handbook, le guide international et CareerLink.

Préparez vos questions !

10) PUBLIC INTEREST DAY - TORONTO

Osgoode and UofT are organizing a Public Interest Day on Friday, March 12 open to all law students. Location: MAG, 900 Bay St., Macdonald Block. Student will have to register on-line. I will keep you posted on the registration procedure and on the agenda/list of participants in the weeks to come.

11) MAG DAY 2003

The MAG is hosting its second annual MAG Day on Friday, November 14, 2003. This day has been developed to provide law students with an opportunity to learn about the numerous career opportunities the ministry has to offer. Students will have the opportunity to meet and talk with government lawyers from diverse practice areas. Students will also participate in a number of panel discussions covering substantive areas of the law, the interview/application processes, and the articling experience.

Time: 11 am to 5 pm
Place: MAG, Macdonald Block, 900 Bay St. (at Wellesley)
Ontario Room

For a detailed agenda and to register, please consult their website:
www.attorneygeneral.jus.gov.on.ca/english/about/artcl/magdayform.asp.

Register quickly as space is limited! On-line registration will close at 5 pm on Monday, November 10th.

For information, contact Teresa Santamaria: teresa.santamaria@jus.gov.on.ca, or (416) 326-2449.

12) LEGAL HANDBOOK & INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK - available at the CPO!

The 6th edition of the Legal Employment Handbook is available at the CPO! Every student is entitled to his or her own copy. It features great testimonials from students and alumni from all over Canada and the U.S. and listings of firms and organizations by city. Free of charge.

Ready to Go? Your Guide to Your Career in International Law, co-published with the UdeM, is also available at the CPO. It features sections on careers at the UN, in international organizations, in NGOs, in private practice, in-house practice and in academia. It also features many testimonials from alumni in different areas of the law.

Price: \$5. ■

Brigitte St-Laurent
Director
Career Placement Office

For more information, please contact the Career Placement Office by e-mail: brigitte.st-laurent@mcgill.ca / placement.law@mcgill.ca or by telephone: (514) 398-6618 / 398-6159.

All recent editions of the CPO Newsletter are saved on its website:
<http://www.law.mcgill.ca/cpo/careerlink-en.htm>

The CPO is currently phasing in the CareerLink portion of its website. For more information, please check: www.law.mcgill.ca/cpo/

Quid Novi

McGill University, Faculty of Law
Volume 24, no. 7 - November 15, 2003

McGill Law

Winter

[Faint, illegible text]

[Faint, illegible text]

Submit to the Quid

Deadline: Thursday at 5pm:

quid.law@mcgill.ca

practical and substantive content. Students will be able to observe one or more appeals, meet the judges on the panel, and discuss a case of Osgoode Hall. The students will observe criminal appeals in the morning, then the panel of judges hearing those appeals, have lunch in the dining room at Osgoode Hall (if desired), meet with a Professor, and finally visit a tour of the building in the afternoon. Start time: 9:30. End time: 4 pm. For more information or directions, please visit the page of activities at the CPO.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN ARTICLING POSITION AND ARE IN YOUR LAST YEAR OF STUDIES:

Here are a few suggestions:

At Quebec: l'École du Barreau du Québec a un Bureau de placement et offre de nombreux postes sur son site internet. Vous pouvez aussi visiter son portail: <http://www.barreau.qc.ca/emploi/emploi.htm>.

In Ontario: Provided you have registered for the Ontario Bar Admission Course, you have access to career services through the Law Society. You should check the postings on <http://admission.law.soc.on.ca>.

QUICKLAW-MAD: National Articling Directory: QuickLaw-MAD offers the "ARTICLING SURVEY" template for law firms/organizations preparing articles in Common Law. Visit power law society's clearinghouse. Les articles qui ont obtenu des stages à l'été de 2004 sont:

moins et du surpasse.

6) FIRST-YEAR INFORMATION SESSION - UPDATE

Date: Nov. 5, 1:30^{pm} to 2:30^{pm} (NOT 12:30 to 2:30 as previously advised)
Room: 102

A cette occasion, nous aborderons les sujets suivants:

- Les différents processus de recrutement
- Les postes au gouvernement et les alternatives de recrutement en cabinet
- Les activités programmes offerts par le CPO
- Où trouver l'information dont vous avez besoin pour ce qui a trait au recrutement
- Quel faire l'été prochain
- Les publications du CPO

Ce sera aussi l'occasion de lancer la 6^e édition du Legal Handbook, le guide international et CareerLink.

Poser vos questions!

7) PUBLIC INTEREST DAY - TORONTO

Osgoode and UofT are organizing a Public Interest Day on Friday, March 12 open to all law students. Location: MAG 900 Bay St., McDonald Block. Student will have to register on-line. I will keep you posted on the registration procedure and on the agenda of participants in the weeks to come.

11) MAG DAY 2003

The MAG is hosting its second annual MAG Day on Friday, November 14, 2003. The

Register quickly as space is limited! On-line registration will close at 5 pm on Monday, November 10th.

For information, contact: Teresa Santomaria teresa.santomaria@law.mcgill.ca or (416) 326-2449.

12) LEGAL HANDBOOK & INTERNATIONAL HANDBOOK - available at the CPO

The 6th edition of the Legal Employment Handbook is available at the CPO. Every student is entitled to his or her own copy. Features great institutional links, positions shared from all over Canada and the U.S. and listings of firms and organizations by city. Free of charge.

Ready to Get Your Graduate Year Career in International Law coordinated with the UofT, is also available at the CPO. It features sections on careers in the U.S. in international organizations, in NGOs, in private practice, in-house practice and in academia. It also features many testimonials from students who have worked in the law.

Right to the point
Direct

Lawyer's Office and Office

Submit to the Quid!

Deadline Thursday at 5pm:

quid.law@mcgill.ca